

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

JULY 24.

LONDON.

THE KING'S ILLNESS.

(From the Weekly Dispatch, June 6.)

Notwithstanding the remarks which have appeared in some of the London journals, we are happy to say that the king experienced great relief from the operation which was performed on one of his legs; his breathing, however, is occasionally so much impeded, as to threaten suffocation. The proceeding of affixing the royal signature by a stamp originated altogether with his Majesty; the irksomeness, indeed, of that duty, was sometimes intolerable, from its compelling the King to sit up, when a reclining posture was the only one in which he could obtain ease—even the securities which are enacted, and the certificate of application, were, we understand, suggested by his Majesty;—it may probably be the last act which will receive the sign manual.

The following are the bulletins of the week—their insertion is necessary, in order to enable our readers to perceive the fluctuations experienced by the Royal patient. They were signed by the two physicians as usual:—

“Windsor Castle, June 3.

“The King was less embarrassed in his respiration yesterday, and his Majesty has passed a tranquil night.”

“Windsor Castle, June 4.

“The King had but little sleep last night, yet passed it, on the whole, quietly. His Majesty's respiration was embarrassed from time to time.”

“Windsor Castle, June 5.

“The King has been embarrassed considerably in his respiration during the night, and his Majesty has had but little rest.”

“Windsor Castle, June 6.

“The King has been less embarrassed in his breathing, and his Majesty slept at intervals last night.”

The *Globe* of yesterday evening says—“We regret very much to state that our information to day respecting his Majesty is of a more decidedly unfavourable character than any we have yet received.—We understand that late yesterday afternoon, his Majesty's disorder took such an unfavourable turn, as to create some alarm to his medical attendants, and dispatches were sent off immediately to the Royal Family and to the Duke of Wellington, with information of the fact. At the West end of the town this morning, the reports are more alarming than ever, and it is even said that Sir Henry Hallford has given an opinion that his Majesty cannot survive long, unless some very material and unexpected change should take place.”

Another Evening Paper of yesterday says, that “the Physicians have declared the state of the King to be so hopeless, that a few days, nay, even a few hours may unhappily be expected to terminate the moral career of George the Fourth.”

Our own private accounts are somewhat less alarming, but still we are assured that great danger exists. The Duke of Wellington left town yesterday for Windsor at a short warning.

At a late hour last night a rumour prevailed that the contemplated, but deplorable event, had actually occurred; but doubtless it originated from some of the ordinary preparations upon the expectation of the fatal result. From inquiries that we made in quarters where authentic intelligence was to be expected, we ascertained that no intelligence, of the nature hinted at, had been then received.

JULY 28.

H. B. M.'s Packet *Lyra*, Captain *St. John*, arrived at Barbados on the 21st inst. in 25 days passage; we may therefore look for her here momentarily. The King was still alive up to the sailing of the Packet from Falmouth.

FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

The DUKE OF CLARENCE who succeeds to the throne of England, in the event of the death of the present King, must be now in the 63d year of his age. The princess Victoria, daughter of the late Duke of Kent, who, after the Duke of Clarence, is the heir presumptive to the crown, is in the eleventh year of her age, and is already nearly as great a favorite with the English people as was the lamented wife of Prince Leopold. Her acquisitions and accomplishments are said to be quite uncommon for such a child, and her temper and her manners have been highly extolled. The present heir is represented as being of a haughty and morose disposition—“neither seeking nor obtaining from those around him admiration nor respect.” If so he must differ very much from the rest of his family, who, whatever may be their personal character in other respects, have never been charged with a want of urbanity of manners. There are those in this city who recollect the Duke of Clarence when a midshipman of the British navy as a lively and frolicsome boy—At the very time that his flirtations here with some of the belles of that day were assuming so grave a character that the Admiral under whom he sailed thought it necessary to interdict the ladies of the city from dancing with his royal highness. The brother to “the first gentleman in the world” was skating with the boys of the city behind where the hospital is now situated, with a sergeant's guard as an escort tagging at his heels.

FRENCH EXPEDITION.

We copy the following paragraphs from the late English papers:

The expedition to Algiers is extraordinary, and it is to be turned into a party of pleasure for some, and to become an object of scientific speculation for others.—You are already aware that a vessel is in preparation to accompany the expedition which will be employed as a floating hotel or tavern, in which, for 15 francs a day, gentlemen and ladies can be accommodated, and witness that “charming sight, a battle;” view the storming of Algiers, and perhaps have other storms to speak of. Many persons have, it is said, already secured births in this desirable observatory.

Not doubting that the attack will be triumphant, and furnish glorious materials for a picture, no fewer than three French painters of some eminence have determined upon proceeding with the expedition in one or other of the ships of war—namely, *M. M. Gudin, Garnaray, and Isambert, jun.*

In France the dissolution of the Chambers is confidently spoken of. If this measure is really resorted to by the Government, either the state of public feeling is different from what we suppose, or the elections must result in the defeat of the Ministry. It is not improbable that some modification of the latter may yet take place, which may, at all events, render this appeal to the electors less dangerous to the royal cause. The liberal journals declare the present conflict to be a struggle between the ancient regime and the new rights of the present generation. The ministerial papers pronounce it a struggle between the monarchical government as established by the Charter, and an ambitious democracy.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.

It appears by letters from Madrid, that the Court of Spain will be obliged to postpone the grand expedition against Mexico. The Spanish Government, relying entirely on the resources of the Havana, finds now that, according to the report of Don Claudio Pinellos the Intendant General of Cuba, that Island will produce only 600,000 Spanish dollars for the present year including a forced loan levied on the merchants; and it is calculated that 18 millions of dollars are required to defray the expenses of an expedition of 25,000 men.

LATE FROM CAMPEACHY.

At a late hour the brig *Lincoln*, *Bukup*, arrived from Campeachy, after a passage

of twenty eight days. We have received the following intelligence from Captain *Bukup*.

Every thing is at present as quiet as a military government can make it. The Assembly at Bocal, of nominal representatives of the people on 4th April, declared Yucatan independent so long as the other States should not follow her example of depositing civil power in the hands of the military, which appears to be what is understood by republican central. The superior Military Chief was made Brigadier General by the Assembly, and a Council of 7 persons was named to assist him in governing the Central Republic. No news had been received from Mexico since the formal separation of Yucatan; but the resolution of the Supreme Government was hourly expected in consequence of separating from Mexico.

At Campeachy the 2d of May, there was a great deal of rejoicings with one part of the people which is in favor, and the other thinking there is more trouble coming as they are about strengthening the fortifications for resisting the Spaniards, but more likely for defence from another quarter.—A blockade, at least, is expected by the people.

Tobasco is in a worse state than ever.—There was a Revolution in the capital on the 18th April, by seducing the troops with promises &c. The Commandant General, Acting Governor, and others in authority, were imprisoned, as were all the foreigners, who are chiefly Americans.

NAVAL FORCE IN FRANCE.

The Naval Force in France consisted on the first of January, 1829, of 276 ships of the line of various ranks:—viz.—33 men of war, 41 frigates, 6 corvettes, 25 brigs of sixteen to twenty guns each, 8 tenders carrying eighteen guns, 15 brigs of sixteen guns, and 151 vessels of other calibre.—The number of vessels building is 80.—The various stations will require for the present year, 1830, should no extraordinary event happen, 128 ships of war:—viz. 1 line of battle ship, 14 frigates, 79 other vessels of less calibre, 27 transports, and 7 steam vessels. The following is the comparative pay of the naval officers of the various powers, not including mess allowances:

	Francs.
An English Vice Admiral	36 000
A Dutch ditto	38 700
A French ditto	28 000
An English Rear Admiral	27 000
A Dutch ditto	24 250
A French ditto	12 000
An English Commander	12 911
A Dutch ditto	17 200
A Russian ditto	10 920
A United States Commander	7 120
A French ditto	6 000
An Eng. Commander of a Frigate	7 475
A Dutch ditto	6 450
A Russian ditto	4 740
A United States ditto	4 212
A French ditto	4 200

Paper for preserving Articles of Tin and Steel from Rust—Dry some pumice stone in red hot charcoal, and then reduce it to powder, which is to be ground up with varnish and linseed oil. It is then to be further liquified with the same varnish until it is in a fit state to be laid on paper with a brush. A coat of this composition is to be spread on good stout paper, and when that is dry, a second. The paper being thoroughly dry, the article to be preserved is tied up in it.

An innkeeper, residing within a hundred miles of the Bull's Head, Congleton, has been married eighteen years and four months, and has had nineteen children; a brother of his nineteen years, and has had nineteen children; their sister has been married twenty years, and has had twenty children. The father and mother of the above had twenty three children in twenty one years and a half.—*Macclesfield Courier*.